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Price List

WHITFORD NURSERY

A. M. WHITFORD, Proprietor

FARINA, ILLINOIS

We have no agents, sell direct, which makes you a saving of 20 to 50 percent. Our stock is carefully grown, carefully dug, and will be packed correctly to reach you in good condition.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee all nursery stock to be strong, vigorous, free from disease, true to name and to reach you in good planting condition. We will replace all stock that fails to grow at one-half price. We will not be responsible for any amount greater than the original purchase price.

LOCATION—Nursery located in west side of town and on Route 37 in north part of town. Sales yard in west part of town, two blocks west of Route 37. Turn west at Standard Oil Station.

Please don't order less than \$1.00 worth, (except small fruits and plants) as packing charge is too high on larger stock.

PEACH TREES

EARLY VARIETIES—Golden Jubilee. Redhaven.

Ripening just ahead of Elberta—Hale Haven, Georgia Belle (White).

ELBERTA	Each	10	25 or more
2-3 ft.	50c	45c	40c
3-4 ft.	60c	55c	50c

Special reduction 100 up.

APPLE TREES

SUMMER—Yellow, Transparent

FALL—Red Jonathan, Grimes Golden.

WINTER—Golden and Double Red Delicious, Winesap, Stayman, Red Rome, Red Jonathan.

4 ft. 75c ea.

5 at 70c ea.

10 at 65c ea.

PEAR TREES

Kieffer and Conklin, 50c ea.—1 year, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.

We have had over 40 years Tree fruit and Berry production experience and grow the best varieties for our conditions. Trees are well grown and State Inspected and free from all injurious pests and disease.



Chinese Chestnut, four years old. Produced 5 lbs. nuts.

CLIMBING VINES

Flowering Wisteria, Bittersweet, Trumpet Vine, Hall's Honeysuckle—55c each—5 for 2.00.

HEDGE PLANTS (PREPAID)

HARDY AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. Hardest privet known. Makes beautiful hedge. Plant one foot apart.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100
12-15 inch	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00
15-18 inch	2.50	4.50	8.00
18-24 inch	2.75	4.75	9.00

Each order freshly dug.

HARDY EVERGREEN TREES

(Not prepaid)

Fresh dug for each order. We do not handle peddler stock, which is really dead before planting. Insist on fresh dug evergreen trees, dug with a ball and burlapped. Keep them out of wind and sun until planted. Dig hole deep and wide enough to admit the earth ball. If you cannot plant immediately keep them in cool place with burlap wet; dip in tub water a few minutes before planting.

Junipers: One of the hardest group of Evergreens:

			10 & 12 in.
Irish Juniper—Slim, erect grower	2-3 ft.	\$2.50	50c
Irish Juniper—Slim, erect grower	3-4 ft.	3.00	
English—Tall, erect, slender,	3-4 ft.	3.00	
Silver or Scropolorum—Erect	3 ft. 3.50	2 ft. 2.50	50c
Greek—Bushy, upright growers, blue	2 ft.	2.50	
Pfitzer—Spreader, bluish color	18-24 inch	3.50	75c
Andorah—Purple spreader	18-24 inch	3.50	60c
Aborviates—We grow the most hardy sorts.			
Chinese—Fast growers, erect	3-4 ft.	2.50	
Barkman's Golden—hardy dwarf	18-24 in.	2.50	
Pyramidal—Erect, dark green	3-4 ft.	4.00	50c
Pines—White, tall grower	3 ft.	2.50	
Spruces—Norway, tall grower	2-3 ft.	2.00	50c
Colorado Blue—Tall grower	18 in.	3.50	75c
Mugho Dwarf Pine—	12-12 inch	3.50	

All 10-12 inch evergreens packed in moss.

We have other varieties and sell a great many at the Nursery. Fresh dug, balled and burlapped. Such trees planted in good location and taken care of always grow.

We plan and plant at additional cost and would be glad to make you an estimate, with full loss guarantee.

HARDY EVERBLOOMING ROSES

2 year No. 1, 65c Each; 6 for \$3.50

(Prepaid)

These are heavy home grown plants.

Red Radiance—Most widely planted rose.

Pink Radiance—Most widely planted pink.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—Large scarlet blooms—75c each.

Grootendorst, everblooming red. Very hardy and showy clusters, crinkley leaves. Heavy 2-3 ft. bushes \$1.00 each.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

(Not prepaid)

Chinese Elm	6 to 8 ft. 90c	5 for \$4.00
European Birch—White trunk,	10 ft.	2.50
Cutleaf Weeping Birch	6 to 8 ft	3.50
Tulip Tree—Quick grower, Tulip flower	6 ft.	1.50
Sweet Gum—Handsome, rich fall color	6-8 ft.	1.50
Red Maple—Red color in spring and fall	6-8 ft.	1.50
Silver Maple—Fast growing tree	8 ft.	.75
Bolleana Poplar—Tall, slim, silver leaf	6-8 ft.	.75
Northern Hardy Pecan	6-8 ft.	1.50
Red Bud	4-5 ft.	1.00
Purple Leaf Plum	3-4 ft.	.50
Lombardy Poplar—Tall, slim, fast grower		
5-6 ft. 50c	6-8 ft. 75c	8-10 ft. 1.00
Weeping Willow—Yellow bark	5-6 ft.	1.00
Golden Leaf Poplar	6-8 ft.	1.00
Umbrella Catalpa	6 ft. stem	2.00

HARDY GRAFTED NUT TREES

These are budded and grafted varieties, the very finest large meats, excellent flavor and have proven hardy to withstand our climate. We have for years grown chestnuts for market and make a specialty of growing Nut trees, which besides producing fine nuts, make the very best of Shade and Ornamental trees and should not be neglected and overlooked by home owners and planters.



Thin Shell Black Walnut

CHINESE BLIGHT RESISTANT CHESTNUT—Trees grow fast and bear almost as soon as peaches, and produce profitable crops of nuts of the sweetest and best quality. Bloom late and bear each and every year, never getting froze out. Is a good commercial proposition as we have proven by our bearing trees.

PRICE: Sold out this season.

BLACK WALNUT—Thin shell. Crack out whole, white kernels and quality the best. We have the very best varieties: Thomas, Stabler, Stambaugh, Ohio. Grafted trees.

PRICE each—2-3 ft. \$1.50; 3-4 ft. \$2.50; 4-5 ft. \$3.00.

PECANS—Hardy Northern Thin or Paper Shell. Varieties: Duis, Indiana.

PRICE—\$2.50 each, dug with long root system.

HICANS—Hicans are crosses between hickory and pecan trees and extremely ornamental, producing the largest nuts known. Varieties: Nussbaumer, Geradi, Pleas, McAllester, Burlington. PRICE—3-4 ft., \$2.50 each.

Kenworthy

BUTTERNUT—Worthington. Grafted variety with large plump kernel—3-4 ft., \$2.50. (Correction in varietal name from information from A.M. Whitford in letter dated Oct. 28, 1946 to C.A. Reed, Plant Indus. Sta. Beltsville.)

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Heavy 1½ ft. to 2 ft.—40c Ea.; 5 for \$1.75; 10 for \$3.25

(Prepaid)

ALTHEA—Double red, purple, white.

JAPANESE BARBERRY—Fall color, red winter berries.

DEUTZIA—Double bloom, tall shrub.

HONEYSUCKLE BUSH—Pink bloom, tall shrub.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—Mass of white in spring.

SPIREA FROBELLA—Spreading. Pink flowers, late.

SPIREA THUNBERGI—Fine foliage, white flowers.

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell, early yellow flowers.

HYPERICUM—Gold Flower, yellow bloom, fine foliage.

WEIGELIA ROSEA—Pink trumpet bloom.

MOCK ORANGE—Orange scented, pure white bloom.

RED LEAF BARBERRY—Rich summer red color—18-24 inch, 50c.

TAMARIX—Feather Tree, pink bloom. Tall—75c ea.

HYDRANGEA—Fall bloomer. Large conical bloom, 75c ea.

MOCK ORANGE—Virginal. Pure white. Ever bloomer—75c each.

PERENNIALS

(Prepaid)

Bleeding Heart—60c each.

Iris—Red toned. 4 varieties—40c for the 4.

Peonies—Double red, pink, white—25c each.

Cannas—Red, pink, yellow—3 for 30c.

Ornamental Grass—Three varieties—25c per clump.

Garden Sage—12 inch clump 35c ea., 4 for \$1.25.

SMALL FRUITS

(Prepaid)

BOYSENBERRY—Its large size, fine quality, heavy bearing, and hardiness makes it profitable and a welcome addition to the small Fruit Family.

10 at \$1.00 25 at \$2.50 100 at 8.00 prepaid

	Prepaid—per	10	25	1 00
Cumberland Black Raspberry		\$1.50	\$4.50	\$15.00
✓ Eldorado Blackberry		1.50	4.50	15.00
New Brainard Blackberry		\$2.00		

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

	Per 100
BLAKEMORE—The new disease resistant	2.50
BELLMAR—Fine large table berry	3.00
DUNLAP—Old favorite	2.50
ASPARAGUS—Washington rust proof	25 at 1.00
VICTORIA RHUBARB--	5 for .75
GRAPEVINES—Heavy two years plants.	

Concord	20c each
Portland White	30c each
Fredonia, new early black,	30c each
Caco, new red	30c each

TRANSPLANTING DIRECTIONS

In presenting these instructions to our patrons, we would earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. They have been compiled with a view to making them as simple as possible; and have fulfilled our part of the contract by delivering first-class stock in good condition. This stock will give entire satisfaction if properly planted and cared for. Improper planting will kill it and lack of care will prevent proper growth. Close attention to the following instructions will mean all the difference between success and failure. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it.

Care of Stock

The bundles should be opened immediately, the roots dipped in water, then heeled up in moist ground so that the mellow earth will come in contact with the roots and thoroughly protect them from the air, having the earth tramped solidly about them.

When ready to plant, take up only a few at a time, puddle the roots in liquid mud, and do not allow them to lie exposed to the sun or air.

The ground should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow.

Planting

The holes for planting must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. All broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; pack the soil very firmly about the roots by tramping with the feet or post tamper, being careful not to bark or break the roots. Leave three inches of the surface soil loose to serve as a mulch. If the ground is very dry apply one or two pails of water before this soil mulch is in place and after the water has soaked away it can then be placed over the moist soil.

Mulching

Unless thorough surface cultivation will be practiced during the summer a mulch should be applied. This may be a layer of coarse manure or vegetable matter around the trees three to six inches deep, and extending out from the trees three to five feet. Mulching protects the soil against the sun and drying winds; against alternate freezing and thawing, and provides some plant food.

Pruning

Select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk, and at a safe distance apart up and down the trunk. Shorten these selected branches to about five buds cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk leaving no stub longer than $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Also shorten back two-thirds the central leader of the tree, if one exists, else the tree assumes a too upright growth for best results.